Landlady-I guess the folding bed you sent up is out of order some way.

Dealer-Why? Landlady-Well I have used it for two weeks and not a peron has been shut in it yet.

Edith--Have you finished Mr. Scribbler's last novel?

Helen-Yes: I'm just reading the first chapter now.

## The Unexpected Discharge of a

Close by would not have a more disturbing effect upon nerves which are vigorous than ordinary noise upon those that are weak and unstrung. As a nerv- among those demanding our aid, and who they have received from the federal govine, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is un- are dependent entirely upon the state for rivalled. By promoting disgestion and assimilation they overcome that gastric and custody, but as will be seen by an exdisorder which is the most prolific cause amination of the report of the board of of nervous debility, and which, so long as managers, the buildings provided are init exists, defeats in large measure the actien of sedatives and opiates. Such remedies, moreover, necessitate the use of increasing doses, and finally cease to act altogether, except in dangerous quantities. They never reach the fountain head of to the patient. A careful perusal of the the trouble, and quiet the nerves only by report of the board of managers will semi-paralyzing them. Equally objectionable are flery unmedicated alcoholic stimulants. Kidney, bladder and aver trouble, malaria, constipation and rheu-matism are relieved by the Bitters, will be required for the ensuing year, if which also promote appetite and nightly all of the afflicted are to be properly

He-Was your new club organized for charitable work?

She-Yes, indeed; we found several families that didn't know anything about the latest gossip.

How do you like the looks of the new

Mr. Bighat-Never have seen him. I thought you heard him preach last Sunday

Mr. Bighat-I have heard his last three sermons, but I never sat in the siste.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Simmons Liver Regulator on another page. We have used the medicine in our family, and are prepared to say from experience that for a torpid liver or a disordered stomach it is a good remedy. When traveling we usually carry some in our valise.- From the "Christian Visitor," Smithfield, N. C.

Mrs. Decker is a wonderful whist player.

In what way?

She can play right through a game and not lose a single point in her story.

Teddy-I feel awful sorry for Tommy Jones.

Mamma-Why? Teddy-I guess he's had an awful unhappy Christmas holiday.

Mamma-What is the matter? Teddy-His mamma hasn't scolded

him once about makin' a noise. Dr. Shields, an eminent physician of

in the West as in the East. Van Plain-Pretty much the same. For instance, I know a man who painted of a laboratory and the chemicals required this town a few nights ago-took two in its operation. and did a really artistic job.

Brusch-Yes?

Colds, coughs, bronchitis and all throat and lung diseases are effectively treated with Aver's Cherry Pectoral. To neglect the use of proper remedies for these ail. said to cause one-sixth of the mortality in all civilized countries.

Native-Wall, who be you?

Stranger-I am one of the committee appointed to investigate the question as to why so many lynchings occur in this

Native-Wall, I'll tell ye honest. It's 'cause some many strangers come here a pokin' their noses into other people's



## A NARROW ESCAPE

How it Happened.

The following remarkable event in a lady's life will interest the reader: "For a long time ind a terrible pain at my heart, which fluttered almost lacessantly. I had no appetite and could not sleep. I would be compelled to sit up in bed and belch gas from my stom ach until I thought every minute would be my list. There was a feeling of oppression about my heart, and I was afraid to draw a full breath. I couldn't sweep a room with out sitting down and resting; but, thank God, by the help of New Heart Cure all that is past and I feel like another woman. Before using the New Heart Cure I had takes different so-called remedies and been treated by doctors without any benefit until I was both discouraged and disgusted. My husband bought me a bottle of Dr. Miles New Heart Cure, and am happy to say Interer regretted it. as I now have a splendid appetite an accup well. I welghed 125 pounds when I began taking the remedy, and now I weigh 150%. Its offect in my case has been truly marvelous. It far aurpasses any other medicine i have ever taken or any benefit I ever reviewed from physicians."—Mrs. Harry Starr Pottsville, Pa., October 12, 1802.

Dr. Miles New Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee by all druggists, or by the Dr. Miles bedical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, si per bottle, six bottles 56, express prepaid. This great discovery by an eminent specialist in heart disease, contains seither oplates no dargerous drugs.

Gold by all'aruggiste

### THE MESSAGE.

Continued from First Page. bers of the board have friends or relatives to whom they wish to give places in this institution. It can readily be seen how this may lead to the employment of unfit persons, and as I have said above, injure the merale and discipline of the institution. For the reasons given herein I recommend that the number of this board be changed to consist of only three persons.

The Insane Asylum.

There is no more sacred duty devolving obligation is so well and universally recognized throughout the civilized world, that it has been said that the degree of civilization of a country may be ascertained by an examination of its charitable and eleemosynary institutions. Chief protection, are the insane. An asylum has already been provided for their care sufficient; they are overcrowded, and many insane persons are refused admission and are now being kept in county jails and other places at a great expense to the county and an injury and hardship fully inform you as to its necessities. Frem this report it will be seen that the provision made for its maintenance is insufficient and that a larger assessment cared for. Educational.

this territory are making rapid advancement.

The University at Albuquerque is in a very flourishing condition as will appear by the report of the beard of regents. The Agricultural College at Las Cruces s in a good condition, having more students than it can conveniently accommedate. This school receives from the United States, from two different funds, about \$39,000 per year, a sum fully ample to meet all its operating expenses and such other outlay as by the terms of the ands can be used for erecting new buildings or improving those already in ex-

school is dependent upon the territory. One of the acts of appropriation proreturned to the territorial treasurer. As the funds coming from the general government are ample for the support and maintenance of a first class school I would recommend to the territory the appropriation of such funds as may be required for the erection of all necessary buildings.

The report of the regents of this school now erected is crowded to the utmost and that other students could be received if the space to properly care for them

were furnished. The School of Mines. The appropriation made for the support of the School of Mines located at Socorro was found insufficient for the maintenance of the school, and the regents have therefore discontinued the institution during the present year, and for Tennessee, says: "I regard Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best blood medicine on
earth, and I know of many wonderful
cures effected by its use." Physicians all
over the land have made similar stateover the land have made similar statements.

The nessee, says: "I regard Ayer's Sarsathe sake of economy I advise that there
the patriotism and military spirit existthe injury of other interests of the country.

The result is that in some instances
of the country's credit has become impaired
the injury of other interests of the country.

The result is that in some of the country serving into their hands.

In some of the country serving into their hands.

In some of the country serving into their hands.

In some of the country serving into their hands.

Summary.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
which taken at the flood leads on to forthe injury of other interests of the country of the injury of other interests of the country of the injury of other interests of the country of the injury of other interests of the country of the injury of other interests of the country of the injury of other interests of the country of the injury of other interests of the country of the injury of other interests of the country of the injury of other interests of the country of the injury of other interests of the country of the injury of other interests of the country of the injury of other interests of the country of the injury of other interests of the country of the injury of other interests of the country of the injury of other interests of the country of the injury of other interests of the country of the injury of other interests of the country of the injury of other interests of the cou and no additional expense would be incurred except for the purpose of con-structing suitable buildings, the purchase

quarts of red and a brace of revolvers, The New Mexico Military Institute. The last session of the legislature created the New Mexico Military Insti-Van Plain-Well, the Hanging Com- tute located at Roswell, but made no apmittee did't place him to his satisfaction. propriation for its support. This school is also in successful operation. The means for its support so far have been provided by private subscription from the patriotic citizens of that community.

I understand that it has acquired a tract of about one hundred acres of valuable ments, is to induce consumption, which is land near Roswell as a site for the new buildings to be erected. No part of New Mexico has improved so rapidly as the Pecos valley where this school is situated, and nothing can so much add to its future development as the maintenance and operation of this prosperous school so centrally located.

One of the agricultural stations provided for by an act of the last territorial egislature, has also been located at Roswell, and as this station is to receive the mency for its support from a portion of the federal appropriation which goes to the agricultural college at Las Cruces, which appropriation is insufficient to support a school of itself; believing that no necessity exists for two schools in the same locality, I advise that the agricultural college or station located at Ros-well, and the military institute at that point be consolidated, thus furnishing to the school a small fund for its support; and also in view of the appropriation which had heretofore been made for the location of the other territorial institutions, that bonds for the amount of \$15.-000 to \$20,000 be issued for the purpose of erecting proper buildings for this school, and that an appropriation of from \$7,000 to \$10,000 per year be made for its maintenance. This act can readily be obtained by making the same levy which has heretofore been made for the benefit of the School of Mines at So-

## The Normal Schools.

begun the erection of suitable buildings. The normal school at Las Vegas has its building in course of construction, while that at Silver City is about completed. The school at this point has been fully organized, and has been in operation for me months with the most flattering prospects for its future success. The board of regents has been exceptionally active and efficient in its work.

#### The Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Santa Fe.

This school has had a very successful year under a competent and capable So far, the appropriations made for its ne money in the support have been limited, and the build-penses thereof. ings occupied by it are rented. At as early a day as possible, the territory should take steps to erect suitable buildings for the eccupation of this school, and make a prevision for these afflicted

him; while it is not infrequent that mem- and be fully competent to manage business as successfully as those not afflicted. I earnestly recommend this school to your consideration.

The regents of the various institutions have furnished reports of the present condition of the schools with a recommendation as to their necessities, which several reports will be attached to this message for your use and information.

#### The Pueblos.

Another question of importance affecting the educational interests of this terriupon society than that of caring for and tory is that of the Pueblo and other Inprotecting the weak and afflicted. This disn children in New Mexico. It is the desire of all good citizens that these aborigines be educated, and as far as possible civilized; so that they may source of future benefit and prosperity to the territory. Heretofore their education has been neglected, except such as ernment. The national government, however, has recently adopted the policy of educating these children and has estab lished in various places in the east and at several points throughout the territory schools for this purpose. I have recently consulted the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of Indian affairs with reference to the propriety of educating the Indian children of this territory in the public schools, believing that the information which they would ac-quire would more rapidly adapt them for their future life, and a better opportunity could be given them to attend the schools if they were established in the immediate vicinity of their puebles, than could possibly be attained by sending them abroad. While performing this duty to the aborigines we would at the same time be enabled to receive a larger fund from the federal government to aid us in The various institutions of learning in the maintenance of our public school sys-

Having discussed this subject thoroughly with the department I have the assurance that if the legislature will pass a law authorizing the superintendent of instruction to contract with the federal government for the education of the Inlians in the public schools of the territory, the government will enter into such a contract and furnish the means of supporting the schools in the vicinity of the several pueblos. This, the government jails without the opportunity of trial. can readily afford to do, as the cost of tion of the burden of court costs is one maintaining the children at home would be much less than sending them abroad acts of the appropriation they can be applied to. Unfortunately, neither of these and furnishing them food; and at the same time an ample fund would be appropriated for the conducting of a public school at the various pueblos.

I bring this matter before you, asking that you give it your careful consideravides that so much, of the mency appro-tion, with the recommendation that a law printed as is not used each year is to be be framed in accordance with the views hereingbove expressed.

While peace reigns in every portion of the territory, and at present there is no the counties. In either event, immediate perience in this territory and other terri-tories and states shows that occasions ing the docket of the immense business shows that every room of the buildings are continually arising when a well or-now erected is crowded to the utmost ganized and disciplined militia is necessary for the maintenance of good order removal to the points required.

I therefore submit to your considerabe put, and providing for the necessary

expenses to maintain it when on duty. This is of great importance by reason of the past experience of the territory. Upon two occasions the militia of the could be administered by the territory has been called into the field by the governors, and has performed very efficient work in hunting down and driv in the protection of our defenseless citizens from savage raids. Upon each occasion they performed these services voluntarily, knowing there was no apprepriation made to pay their expenses, in the belief that the patriotism of our peo-ple was sufficient to induce the legislature to recompense them for their outlay while in the performance of public service, asking nothing for their own time, nor for the dangers, exposures and hardships which they endured for the public benefit; but much to their disappointment, this honorable, deserving service has gone unsequited. Many of our citizens furnished horses, food and clothing and other supplies for the militia while in actual service, are still without their pay, and former legislatures have refused remunerate them for their outlay. The good name of our territory demands that this wrong should be righted, and that we should at least pay the actual outlay incurred. No patriotic community can ford to forget these who go forth to do its battles, face the dangers of war, colds and storms of winter, the heat and thirst of summer, and all other dangers of the campaign, nor refuse to pay for their voluntary services in defense of the country's welfare. This legislature should see to it that these debts are paid. The Financial Condition

of the territory has much improved during the last two years. This is the result of the most excellent management of the this term, and also of certain legislation The worman schools.

Which securred two years ago, whereby many of the obligations which had prior last legislature—one at Las Vegas and to that time fallen upon the treasury of one at Silver City, have organized, se. the territory, were changed to be paid by cured the necessary grounds, and have however, this was a mistake, and an examination of the financial condition of the counties will readily show how they have suffered as a result of this legisla-

tion. While the report of the territorial treasurer shows a surplus of over \$65,000 of taxes collected, in the matter of expenditures during the last two years there are few counties in the territory that have not run largely in debt. One of the largest items of expense heretofore borne by the territory is that of the cost of main-

taining the courts. This was transferred to the counties, and in addition to a transfer of this burmanagement. This institution has also den, the courts have been hampered by a had charge of the blind, and is deserving provision which prevented them from of the aid and assistance of the territory. holding any term of court when there was ne money in the treasury to pay the ex-

The assessments made by the counties for the purpose of maintaining the courts ation to be placed upon the property in early a day as possible, the territory should take steps to erect suitable build-have been insufficient, and as a conseings for the eccupation of this school, and make a prevision for these afflicted persons whereby they can be furnished to the territory wherein the funds raised in the territory wherein the funds raised to in the territory wherein the funds raised in the territory wherein the funds raised to in the territory wherein the funds raised in the territory wherein the funds raised to in the territory wherein the funds raised in the territory wherein the funds raised there is an over-valuation of the property in whereby the governor of the territory may have the necessary means to offer and in the different counties. Some of them may have the necessary means to offer and Dona Ana, there are several extensive enterprises looking to the preservation at the different counties. Some of them may have the necessary means to offer to ordinate the different counties. Some of them may have the necessary means to offer to ordinate to ordinate the different counties. Some of them may have the necessary means to offer to ordinate to ordinate the different counties. Some of them may have the necessary means to offer to ordinate the different counties. Some of them may have the necessary means to offer to ordinate to ordinate the different counties. Some of them may have the necessary means to offer to ordinate to ordinate the different counties. Some of them may have the necessary means to offer to ordinate and the several extensive enterprises looking to the preservation at the different counties. Some of them may have the necessary means to offer to ordinate the different counties. Some of them may have the necessary means to offer the purpose of the different counties. Some of them may have the necessary means to offer to ordinate the different counties. Some of them may have the necessary means to offer the purpose of the different counties. Some lower than others. If the property in where the different count

the possibility of a trial that the ex- ment. penses often exceed the amount in litiga-

In many of the counties a large numpense to the counties and great injustice owing to a want of sufficient funds to run the courts. In some instances this expense has been so large as to seriously cripple the financial condition of the

By a report from the county commistwo years the expense of feeding the prisoners was, in the county of Dona Ana, of Grant, \$9,832.50; county of Bernalillo, \$9,506.75; Santa Fe county, \$4,065.51; San still in confinement awaiting trial, with it is the imperative duty of the legislaadministration of justice, adds to the cost and expense of the counties, prevents taken to remedy the existing evil. civil litigation and in fact stops the wheels of justice. Not only should this legislature at once repeal this law and provide the necessary means for holding the courts by the transfering of any sur plus funds now in the territorial treasury to the court fund, but it should further make it the duty of the district judges to hold their courts so long as there is any business either civil or criminal needing their attention. It is better that the witnesses and the court officials should wait for their pay, than that the civil litigants should be deprived of justice, and parties

accused of crimes confined in the county The question as to the proper distribuupon which there is a diversity of opinion. Many think that the entire costs should be paid by the territory, while others believe that they should be borne by the counties, as their payment by the counties would induce the county officials to keep a strict watch upon the accounts when the burden became a tax upon their people. In my opinion neither course is correct; an intermediate course should be pursued, placing the expense of the jurors and of summoning the witnesses in cases where the defendant is charged with a felony, upon the territory, and the exapparent necessity for a militia, past ex- action should be taken to provide the

now pending. It is to be hoped that you will give this very important subject your immediate and for the protection of preperty and attention, as well as your careful conlife. Following the example of other sideration. A good financial system is states and the experience of the past, I absolutely necessary to the prosperity, believe it to be the duty of this territory to have a well organized militia and be prepared to meet such emergencies as tinue to run year by year further and may arise. The government of the further into debt, just solong will county United States furnishes to this organization arms and clothing. Discipline and taxation increase. Some of the counties company organization can be kept up have been unable to pay for the feeding without expense to the territory through the patriotism and military spirit exist- while others have paid this liability to

for in cash. In time, these obligations all have to be met and paid in full by the tion the advisability of passing a proper tax payers. Every effort should be made law regulating organization of the mili- te lessen expense wherever it can be done tia, designating the uses to which it may without injury to the efficiency of the administration. The office of the county collector and county treasurer should be collector, offices for the salary which he receives as collector, and thus save to the counties ing from the territory noted criminals, the expense now paid to the county treas-aiding in the enforcement of the law and urer. A provision might be made providing that the county treasurer should collect all taxes up to the time they become delinquent, when they should be turned over to the sheriff for collection.

Publication of Delinquent Tax Lists. The law with reference to the publication of "delinquent tax lists" provides

for its publication "on or before the first Monday of each year." When this law was passed, all taxes became delinquent and payable on January the 1st of each year. At the last session of the legislature, the law was changed, making the taxes payable "one half in January and the other half in July," so that as it now stands, it becomes the duty of the collector to have the delinquent tax list published at a time when one-half of the taxes are due and delinquent. The date of advertisement should be changed to some time after the 1st of July of each year.

I also desire to call your attention to

that provision of the law passed at the last session of the legislature providing that "in counties of the first-class the offices of collector and shoriff shall separated." The section making this division is exceedingly indefinite. simply provides that the office of col-lector shall, in counties of the first-class, be separate from the office of sheriff, and shall be held by a different person. This law to go into effect upon January 1 1895. Nothing whatever is said with reference to the taxes assessed and placed very efficient treasurer in charge during in the hands of the sheriff during the burned, and an effort made to assassing year 1894, or any delinquent taxes in his ste one or more members of a former possession. It was evidently the intention that the sheriff's authority to act as ting these crimes have been brought to nothing dees the future prosperity of collector should cease upon the first day of January, 1895; and yet no provision was made for his turning over to the collector the taxbook in his hands, and taklector the taxbook in his hands, and takinstice the perpetrators of past offenses their application to the uses of agricultural and instice the perpetrators of past offenses. now stands, it is very doubtful who has laced in the hands of the sheriff during the year 1891. This matter demands your prompt attention.

## The Board of Equalization.

The law with reference to the board of equalization also requires your attention. The duties of this board are very important, and it should be given ample authority to fully enable it to perform them accurately and justly. The value fixed upon all classes of property in the dif-ferent counties throughout the territory should be regulated and equitably ad-justed by the action of the board.

It is not likely the various county as-sessors would all agree as to the valu-

den of caring for them. Many of these enough to find indictments. The result dervalued, or the individual tax payers of detectives to discover the perpetrators of persons are of great intelligence, and if has been that no civil litigation has been the county fail to give in for assessment an opportunity were only given them, transacted. Men become discouraged all their taxable property, and the county tice. they could readily gain a fine education, from attempting to collect their debts, commissioners accept from such tax pay feeling that when their cases are once in court they will be continued from term present law there is no authority for the to term for such a length of time without | territory to appeal from such assess-

It is in the power of the county commissioners to lower the assessments upon property throughout the county, ber of criminals have been indicted, or even below the rate fixed by the asses-have been arrested and sent to jail in desert, and far below its real value, and the fault of giving bail, where they have re- territory has no power to appeal theremained from term to term at great ex- from; at least such is the opinion of some of the best lawyers in New Mexico; this to the accused, as no trial could be had defect in the law should be remedied. If the individual has the right to appeal from an over-assessment, the territory, in behalf of the citizens, should have right to appeal from an under-assesscounties and greatly depreciate their ment, or from a failure to return property

for assessment by the individual. As an evidence of the injustice that sioners and sheriffs which accompanies may be done under the law as it is now this, it will be seen that during the last found, I cite you the following instance: During the last two years, the assessor in Bernatillo county assessed the owners of \$8,731.50; county of Eddy, \$4,200; county the various land grants throughout the county, at a rate thought just by him. The owners returned their assessments of Miguel county, \$7,200.75; a total of \$13, the property without including the 537.01 in seven counties for the support grants, and the county commissioners of prisoners in jail, many of whom are approved the assessment in every instance as given in by the tax payers, and no prospects of an early trial unless the disapproved the action of the assessor, legislature will provide the adequate thus depriving the county and territory means for holding court. I believe that of the taxes that should have been paid upon several thousand acres of land. ture to at once repeal that provision of effort was made to correct this error by the law which prevents the holding of the board of equalization, but upon excourt when there are no funds to pay the amination of the law it was found that it expenses. Such a provision only delays was powerless to act. Your attention is called to this measure, that steps may be

Another defect in this law requiring your attention, is a provision arranging for the payment of the expenses of this board. Under the law as it now exists, there is no provision for them to receive either compensation for their services, or their actual traveling expenses, while performing their duties as territorial of-

## County Finances.

The financial management of the will, give to the sheriffs and collectors of arid region. the counties, such credit for their collections as they desire; not only have they done this, but in some instances, they have undertaken voluntarily to reliquish to the sheriffs and collectors, taxes which tribution of the information which this work in hand. they had collected, and which were due valuable book contains, has attracted atnot only to the county but to the terri- tention to this territory, and must in the largest reservoir in the world with one tory. There is no means of overcoming any fraudulent contract and arrangement entered into by the county commissioners and the several sheriffs and cel-

commissioners in making such allowcounty and territorial matters, authorwithout the consent of the county commissioners. The rate of taxation is already very high; the burden upon the people can only be lessened by the reduction in the expense of the administration of the county and territorial affairs at ery point possible, and by strict en-forcement of the collection of taxes from all of our citizens without partiality or favoritiem to any; holding the several collectors strictly accountable for all

assistance of the county officials, there is tune."
no means to enforce the collection of As i these delinquent taxes.

## The Cattle Sanitary Board.

The territorial sanitary board has done good work in keeping out of the terriconsolidated-to take effect two years tory infectious cattle, and in preventing tion of New Mexico to-day. hence. The office of county treasurer the disposal of stolen stock; but in spite of its efforts, it seems there are organized who could perform all the duties of both bands of thieves in this territory who are preving upon the stock interests continually, much to the detriment of the stock owners and the good name of the territory.

The power given to this board with reference to the examination of hides of slaughtered cattle and the inspection of cattle shipped from the territory, should be made sufficiently ample to enable them to stop these depredations upon the stock interests. An objection to this law is, that it is applicable only to the cattle interests. It should be changed so as to protect the sheep and other interests. There are complaints from sheep owners living near the borders of the territory. the bringing from Texas, Colorado and Arizona into our territory, large herds of sheep belonging to non residents, grazing them upon our ranges dur-ing a good portion of the year, and then removing them from the territory so as to escape the payment of taxes. The law it should also provide for the inspection of the herds of sheep coming into this territory, to see there is no-scab or other disease upon them.

I also suggest that the number of members of this board be increased from three to five, to be appointed from persons representing the cattle, sheep other stock interests equitably, so that each interest may have a fair representation and be fully protected.

Crime. For several years past there has been

an unusual amount of crime committed in assassinated, the capitol of the territory years have shown the great fertility of justice. Believing that it was to the inin the various counties, I offered large the right to collect the taxes assessed and rewards for the arrest and punishment of the persons committing these various advancement our territory has made durcrimes, payable upon their arrest and ing the last few years in the reclamation conviction, and I am glad to be able to of these desert lands. propriated by the last legislature for ceptible of reclamation by irrigation at a that purpose, so that there is a small devery small expenditure of capital. whereby the governor of the territory

### The World's Fair.

Since the close of the last legislature, the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago has been brought to a successful termination. It was certainly the most satisfactory exhibition of the wonderful progress of the nineteenth century, and of energy, intelligence and enterprise that the world has ever known, and it is doubtful if, for centuries to come, there will ever again be so wonderful an exhibition.

The appropriation made by the last legislature for the display of the resources and industries of this territory, was properly and economically expended, the territory having a large and varied exhibition of its great mineral wealth, as well as the agricultural and mechanical

products of the territory. The result of this exhibition has been very beneficial. Constant inquiries are now being made from all parts of the world with reference to the resources of the territory, and its desirability as an immigration point by persons who derived their information from having seen the exhibition, or from the accounts given thereof by publication of the proseedings of the fair. This is but an evidence of the fact well known to all business men, of the great importance of advertising, if success is to be achieved in any business or occupation.

While upon this subject, I desire to call your attention to the Cotton States and International Exposition to be held at Atlanta, beginning September 18, and continuing until December 31, 1895, in order that the legislature may take such steps as it deems proper to have the resources of this territory properly repre-sented upon that occasion. While considering the advantages which the country has received from the exposition at Chicago as a means of advertising its resources to the world at large, I will also call the attention of this body to the very valuable book on immigration issued by the bureau of immigration in pursuance of an act passed by the last legislature This is one of the best books of its kind I have ever seen; it is replete with invarious counties under the existing law, is controlled almost exclusively by the county commissioners. From past excommissioners. From past ex-tains an account of the rapid develop-the grandest systems of irrigation ever e. I have felt that there should be ment in progress in every portion of the witnessed in the world. The conception some limit to their management of these territory as well as the imprevement in of this great enterprise reflects

> book has been in such demand, that it crisis and the many difficulties that conis almost exhausted. Enquiries come fronted it, speaks volumes for the enterfrom all parts of the Union, and the dis- prise and courage of those who had the

near future increase immigration. existing in the older states in times of realize that two-thirds of the food suplectors, or any officials. The law should depression, which has invariably led to plied to the world is raised in arid rebe so amended as to give the solicitor the migration westward of many persons gions by means of irrigation. general or the territory treasurer the striving to better their condition, which Babylon, Tyre and Carthe right to supervise the actions of the in the past has resulted in building up cities of the past, were all desert born, and populating the west, in my opinion their grandeur and worth drawn from ances and settlements both as to the it would be advisable for the territory to the canals and ditches that watered the county and territorial matters, authors give to the bureau of immigration relands surrounding them. The lilies that izing the inspection of the books and acquisite means to enable it to issue a grew in the world famed gardens of Baby-counts of the various county officers, second edition of this book, and to discounts of the various county officers, second edition of this book, and to dis-with authority for suit to be instituted tribute such other information as it has tion. The greatest monuments to the for the collection of taxes, either with or gathered of interest to this territory, and people who reared those fabulous trade likely to bring immigration.

I have received from the honorable so-for the preservation and distribution of licitor general a full and complete report water. Of the great city of Carthage not of the proceedings of his office during the a stone remains, but the last two years, accompanied by a report from the clerk of each of the five judicial districts with reference to the business of Tunis. the several courts. The information therein contained is important for the any portion of the world adapted to the use of this assembly in the preparation growth of every variety of grain and

As it is with men, so it is with commu nities. There are periods in their existence propitious for the accomplishment of great events leading to their prosperi-ty. I agree with many others when I express the sentiment that this is the condi-

That this territory is rich in all the material wealth which goes to make a great and prosperous state, is an admitted fact. Our rugged mountains are filled with minerals of untold value. The sands in our valleys and arroyas contain large quantities of placer gold, sparkling jewels and precious gems. Our valleys are rich with fertile soil, needing only the application of water, the labor of man and our perpetual sunshine to render them the most productive valleys in the world. To develop and utilize these great nat-

ural resources, capital is required. How to bring it to our territory for investment is the subject to be carefully considered by you. Capital is naturally timid; it never flows into a country until satisfied of the existence of a system of laws to insure its perfect security. Enact such a system, giving the assurance of protection to private property, to life and liberty, and the vigorous enforcement of the law will do much to bring to us the needed desideratum. That this legislature will do all it can

to correct the evil existing in our present laws and to enact such additional legislation as is necessary to secure the protection of both life and property, I have every confidence. Active efforts should be made to induce the introduction of capital. A law should be passed encouraging the development of our mining interests and securing to the discoverer of mineral wealth the possession and enjoyment thereof. Only a few years ago this country was

designated upon the maps of the world as "The Great American Desert." It was represented as being non-productive, barren and only fit for the home of the savage and uncivilized man. How rapidthe territory. Several persons have been ly this delusion has faded away! A few our valleys; how the desert of to-day, by New Mexico depend so much as terest of the territory that this era of velopment of her agricultural industries ture, horticulture and kindred pursuits. I congratulate you upon the very rapid

report to this assembly, as a result of my of the United States has efforts that many criminals have been improved more rapidly nor yielded more brought to justice, and others suspected readily to labor and enterprise than the are now in confinement awaiting trial, the past show the wonderful productive-In order to do this it became pecessary to ness of the soil reclaimed, and present ef offer rewards far beyond the amount ap- forts are proving the large acreage sus-

ficit in this fund, and I respectfully request that this legislature, in the aid of advancement has been made. In the ustice, and for the good name of the ter- Mimbres valley, and at Deming, in Grant ritory, make such appropriation as is re-quired to pay the rewards heretofore of-made to a system of irrigation already in fered, and in addition to create a fund course of completion, while all along the Rio Grande, in the counties of Rio Arri-

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affairs. As it now exists, they can and irrigation and the mode of farming in the upon the originator, while its completion in so methodical a manner in so short a An edition of 10,000 volumes of this time, in the face of the great financial

New Mexico possesses to-day the exception, and with proper laws our ad-In view of our prospects for early vancement already so great must imstatehood, and the dissatisfaction always prove rapidly in the future. Yew of us

Babylon, Tyre and Carthage, queen centers are the ruined works fashioned magnificent acqueduct that supplied her people with water still exists and waters the city of

With a soil as rich as can be found in vegetable, vines and fruit produced in cessful operation of the courts, and it will the temperate zone, and a climate unsur-be filed with the clerk for your information passed, it would seem that the valleys of and use. tal and effort for the saving and utilizing of the flood waters of summer and the "There is a tide in the affairs of men, melted snows of winter, be in time made the garden of America and the hon

large and prosperous population.

Let me ask of you to consider well the legislation necessary for the develop-ment of the agricultural interests of this territory and the passage of such laws as will bring within our borders, the capital required to conserve the great bodies of water now flowing to waste for nine months in the year in the streams that traverse our valleys. There is nothing at this time deserving your careful attention and consideration to a greater extent than the operation of a system of irrigation and conservation of the flood waters now going to waste.

The rights of those who build ditches

and reservoirs should be perfectly de fined, so that he who invests his capital in New Mexico may feel that he has acquired a title to the water conserved and that he will be protected in his in-terests. Liberal donations, either of land for reservoir rights or the relief for a series of years from the burden of taxation as an inducement to capital should be made, looking at all times to the protection of the rights of property of the adjoining property owners, and the final taxation of land thus reclaimed. Believing that this assembly is fully alive to the wants and necessities of this territory, and that you will faithfully perform your duties in a manner to reflect credit upon yourselves and redound to the future benefit of our territory, I will conclude, leaving you to the performance of your duties and invoking the bless-

over your deliberations. W. T. THORNTON, Governor of New Mexico.

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